

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.
At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—
\$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.
ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks; 25 for each cent.

VOL. LXIV. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1864. NO. 18.

Public Sale.
THE subscriber, about to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Butter township, Adams county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., all his Personal Property, to wit:
2 head of Horses, and a Cart, a head of Cows, 2 young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 1 Road Wagon, and a Spring Wagon, a Buggy, Horse Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, Reaping Machine, Corn Sheller, Cows, Horses, Rakes, and other Farming Utensils; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting, in part, of four sets of good Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, 1 iron-plated 1 Parlor, and 1 Cook Stove, Corner Cupboard, with every other article of property about the premises.
Attendance given and terms made known by the undersigned.
W. M. BAILEY.
February 15, 1864.

ROW & WOODS,
(Successors to R. F. McIlhenny.)
Corner of York street & Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.
HAYCOCK and will sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of HAY, including Clover, Timothy, and all other kinds for hay and stock.
LADIES' SHOES.
Gaiters, Rubber-soled, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.
CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.
HATS AND CAPS.
Of every size, quality and style for men, boys and children.
MISSES' HATS.
A large lot of the latest styles.
FURNISHING GOODS.
White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.
A superior lot of Underclothes of various kinds, Diapers, &c.
SOCKS.
Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton of all kinds. Cheap as ever.
GLOVES.
Black, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—sold at old low prices.
SEGARS.
Of the finest flavor and best manufacture, imported and domestic, selected with care.
WALL PAPER.
Use Parlor, Hall, Rooms, Chambers, Cellars, and Bases, Center Pieces, Photo-board Prints, Door Paper of various kinds.
WINDOW BLINDS.
Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain Papers of different colors.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.
Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick & does and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it.
ROB & WOODS.
Dec. 8—47.

Choice Poetry.
ONE BY ONE.
One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dream elude thee—
Learn that first what thou canst teach.
One by one (bright gifts from heaven)
Days are lent thee here below;
Take them really when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the hand.
Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain,
Gone will help thee, too, to-morrow,
Every day begins again.
Every hour that does so slowly
Hiss its rest to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
It then set each gem with care.
Do not linger with regretting,
Or in passing hours despond,
Now the daily toil is ending,
Look to-morrow's day beyond.
Hurry us golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven one by one—
Take them, lest their chain be broken,
Lest thy pilgrimage be done.

Presidential Puns.
The story will be remembered, perhaps, of Mr. Lincoln's reply to a Springfield (Ill.) clergyman, who asked him what was to be his policy on the slavery question.
"Well, your question is rather a cool one, but I will answer it by telling you a story. You know Father B., the old Methodist preacher—and you know Fox river and its fishes. Well, once in the presence of Father B., a young Methodist was worrying about Fox river, and expressing fears that he should be prevented from fulfilling some of his appointments by a freshet in the river. Father B. checked him in the gravest manner. Said he: 'Young man, I have always made it a rule in my life not to cross Fox river till I get to it.' And," said the President, "I am not going to worry myself over the slavery question till I get to it." A few days afterward a Methodist minister called on the President, and on being presented to him, simply said: "Mr. President, I have come to tell you that I think we have come to Fox river!" Mr. Lincoln thanked the gentleman, and laughed heartily.
One day, it is said, a distinguished New York official was at Washington, and in an interview with the President, introduced the question of emancipation. "Well, you see," said Mr. Lincoln, "we've got to be mighty cautious how we manage the negro question. If we're not, we shall be like the barber out in Illinois, who was shaving a fellow with a hatchet face and lantern jaws like mine. The barber put his finger in his customer's mouth to make his cheek stick out; but while shaving away, he cut through the fellow's cheek, and cut off his own finger! If we don't play smart about the negro we shall do as the barber did."

Jack's Letter.
An English writer says:—One day when I came home from visiting, my old landlady told me that some one had been down begging me to go up to old Will's house as soon as ever I could—he was in great trouble. I started off at once, and found him and his old woman both in tears. I asked what was the matter.
"Oh, sir, we've had such a letter from our Jack, in Africa!"
Now, our Jack was a soldier, and had, by good conduct, risen to the rank of sergeant-major.
His letter was in a high flown strain.—He had been evidently reading Moore and other poets; and he had written when the news of the threatened Chartist riot on the famous 10th of April had just reached the camp. I cannot remember all his letter, but this passage occurs to me:
"Beloved Parents—I have heard of the terrible dangers that threaten my native land. Perhaps ere now it has been devastated by lawless bands of unprincipled miscreants; perhaps ere now the humble cot in which I first drew nurture has been committed to the ruthless flames. Would I were with you, to protect my ancestral hearth! I cannot be with you; but, beloved parents, my soul hovers over you, and the faded Hours of the Mahomedan; and I do all I am able, by wish and supplication, to cast an Aegis around you."
Of course I must laugh at this high-flown letter and their grief. They started at my laugh.
"What, sir, is all right? We thought something terrible had sure happened; we never heard such words as these."
I assured them all was right, and translated the letter for them, to their amazing comfort; but I can assure you that letter was shown to every neighbor, as "what our Jack could do," and doubly treasured because they could not comprehend it.

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On the Rails.
The Providence Journal tells the following story:
As the mid day Worcester train was about leaving the depot, a man of the Johnston type of manners entered the cars, and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a social tete-a-tete on the other seat.
"But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged."
"Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?"
"A young man, sir," replied the conscious maiden.
"A young man, eh! Where's his baggage?" persisted the Ursa Major.
"I'm his baggage," said old Hateful, who replied the demure damsel, puffing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout.
"Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectingly, almost carelessly around his "baggage," and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train.

Public Sale.
THE subscriber, about to remove to the West, will offer the following Property at Public Sale, at his residence at the Round Hill, a mile and a half north of Hampton, in Reading township, Adams county, on Wednesday the 9th of March, to wit:
Horses, [one of which is a two-year old Gen. Taylor Stallion] Cows, Hogs, 3 or 4 sets of good Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, 1 iron-plated 1 Parlor, and 1 Cook Stove, Corner Cupboard, with every other article of property about the premises.
Attendance given and terms made known by the undersigned.
W. M. A. TUDOR.
Feb. 16, 1864.

Important to Farmers!
NEW IMPROVEMENT—YEAN'S PATENT LETTER. This Machine, which has recently been introduced to the public, is one of the cheapest and best ever invented. It is intended to cut Fodder, Hay, &c., and is so simple in its construction that it can be repaired by any ordinary mechanic. It is small, occupying but little space, and can be removed without trouble or expense. It does the work with a speed not equalled by any other machine. The largest size costs only TWELVE DOLLARS, whilst other machines of this character cost from \$25 to \$50.
Farmers, call and see it. Those who have used it, bear testimony as to its merits, and say they would not do without one, at double the cost.
The undersigned has purchased the Right of Adams County, and is prepared to furnish the machines.
WM. C. STALLSMITH,
York st., Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 19, 1864.

Encouragement to Lovers.
In his discourse, on Sunday evening, at the Broadway Church, New York city, on "The Sanctities of the Threshold," Rev. Dr. Chapin took occasion to condemn, in vigorous language, the prevalent notion and silly talk about the unhappiness of young married couples must begin life in the same style maintained at home by their parents. The sermon was listened to by a very large congregation, though the above feature of it were by no means its most eloquent thoughts.
The best lesson a father can give his son is this:—"Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties; as you would strengthen your muscles, by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The man of athletic mind, who left their works on the years in which they live, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by help of leverage; they leaped chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them, as they strove, it could never have been attained."

A Rich Dialogue.
The Sunbury Gazette gives the following Dialogue as occurring between two democrats in that place last week. It will repay reading:
"Two democrats met on last Monday—Jack, of Schenectady, and George, of Sunbury, the former a rank cop, and the latter a War Democrat. Says Jack, 'I do hope this report about the rebels being willing to come back if the leaders are pardoned, is true. Abe Lincoln ought to pardon the leaders if that will bring them back.' Says George, 'I won't do to pardon the rebel leaders—it will split the democratic party.' 'How can you make that appear,' asks Jack. 'Why,' replied George, 'you see, if they are pardoned, one-half of the democracy will want to nominate Jeff. Davis for president, and the other half will want McClellan—and between the two will have a bigger mess than we had at Charleston in '60.' It wouldn't do—it would split the party.' Jack looked serious, while the eyes of George twinkled mischievously.
"A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—At a lively village in Illinois, not far from Woodstock, they have a benevolent association, one of whose objects is to watch with and take care of its sick members. Last fall an unmarried young lady was admitted to membership. In a couple of months she was blessed with a bright-eyed babe, and was very sick. Some of the young lady members expressed to the chief officer of the association their indignation and asked him if they really thought it their duty to visit the unfortunate one. 'Well,' said he, after much deliberation; 'I suppose not. You are not obliged to watch where there is a contagious disease.'"

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List of Letters,
REMAINING in Gettysburg, P. O. March 1, 1864.
Ardon Anna
Bipp Laura
Fitz Susan
Oillon Margaret
Graham Richard
Hammond Lathrop
Jensen Clara J.
Kalschinsky G. H.
Lansburg James
Raffensberger Amos
Smitz Joseph
Shrodes John
Smith Rebecca
Stacy Geo. H.
Thomas Catharine
Thomas Samuel
Trimmer Elizabeth
Welden J. R.
Willschmidt John
Young James
Rosenfield Maria
Seaweney James
McConnell Decar
Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.
D. A. BEHLER, P. M.

Change of Time.
GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will run as follows:
First Train will leave Gettysburg at 6:30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1:30 P. M., with passengers for Philadelphia, also from York, Hanover, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.
Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Hanover, Philadelphia, &c. Return at 6 P. M., with passengers to same points. Passengers can also reach Baltimore the same day by this train.
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Letters from Occasional.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1864.
The month of March, 1864, was a month of agonizing suspense. It began with the organization of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and closed with the fact clearly demonstrated that the madness of Secession would be succeeded by armed and aggressive rebellion. The month of March, 1864, the beginning of the fourth year of the attempt to destroy the Republic, threatens to be far more exciting, and let us hope, completely decisive of the war. Three years ago the rebellion was only preparing to leap at the throat and drink of the heart's blood of the nation. To day it is prepared to make its last and most desperate effort. Its remaining energies and resources are to be put forth. In all probability, the greatest battles of the war will be fought within thirty days that begin to-day. Never was the military situation more interesting and extensive. Great armies are standing face to face in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, &c. Mighty fleets hold the long line of the seceding coasts, or ride in the great rivers, bays, roadsteads, and harbors of the South. Such is the prospect before the astonished nations of the earth. The issue will be a sanguinary issue, but cannot be a doubtful one. The rebels have gathered all their material for the conflict, and their true condition is shown in the fact, while they swear never to surrender or yield, their cries for food, raiment and men, are like the wail of fallen angels hurrying with resistless momentum to their inevitable doom. Behold them as a great people, fresh, invigorated, and sternly resolved to save their Government. Before them, and close to their ragged but fanatic battalions, are their desolated friends, depopulated towns and scorched plantations, the work of their own traitor chiefs, who have taken everything to feed and fill the armies of slavery. This is the near future. It does not appal the friends of the Government. In the loyal States the very hummer of fast coming hostilities has stirred the hearts of the people to their profound depths. Thousands are reentering the army. Millions are being subscribed to increase the comfort of their families, to cure the sick, heal the wounded, and provide for the families of the dead. No voice comes from this noble people but the voice of Hope, Perseverance, and Avowal. Resolve. And may God decide for us in this the most critical period of the war!

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.—The appointment by the President of General Grant as lieutenant general of the armies of the United States, in accordance with the bill which passed Congress a few days ago, will stop the shameless misrepresentations of the anti war opposition, in their efforts to show that because the name of General Grant was stricken out of the bill itself, for reasons that he himself would have approved, therefore his great services would not be recognized or rewarded by the Executive. It was a novel proceeding, and might prove a dangerous precedent for Congress to tell the President whom to select for public position, and the Senate very wisely so shaped the bill creating the office of lieutenant general that the President might be left to take his course without prejudice or dictation. General Grant is not alone lieutenant general, but a major general in the regular army. The other brave chiefs in the great battles of the Southwest, and several of those now in the Army of the Potomac, have been sought out for honorable and substantial remuneration and promotion. The captains, and majors, and lieutenant colonels of three years ago are now general officers in the regular army, and men like Grant, who had resigned the service for the more lucrative employments of civil life, are now occupying the highest posts in the army.—Thus Meade, Sherman, McPherson, and Thomas, are brigadiers in the regular army—positions not only of the most distinguished character, but sought after because they are lucrative and influential. Warren and Pleasanton are now major generals in the volunteers. And so, from the highest to the lowest, the generosity and gratitude of the country follow those who prove their devotion and their gallantry. It is not believed that the new rank conferred upon General Grant will interfere with General Halleck, between whom and the hero of the Southwest the most amicable relations exist.

OCCASIONAL.

It is ascertained from an official source, that the orders requiring the draft to take place on the 10th instant, are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all necessary preparation.

The whiskey bill, as it has now passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the President's signature, imposes a tax of 60 cents per gallon on all spirits which may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, previous to the 1st day of July next. Any tax after this time is to be provided for by future legislation, and will doubtless be inserted in the supplemental tax bill now under consideration by the committee of ways and means. The whiskey bill imposes an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon on imported spirits on hand. The sliding scale of duties on both domestic and foreign spirits, and a tax on the stock on hand of domestic spirits, have no place in this bill.

For sore throat diseases and affection of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or cough lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritated of the Throat, caused by Cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

List of Letters.
REMAINING in Gettysburg, P. O. March 8, 1864.
Banyard Low.
Brady Mary.
Clark Annie.
Christy William.
Culbertson Thos. C.
Dawney D. C.
Dittor, Boni. F.
Fulmer Chas.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.
D. A. BUEHLER, P. M.

Poco Metallic Paint.
PREVENTS roofs and exposed walls from leaking. Dries hard under water. Paints save the expense of the white lead will. Works longer and is no higher in price. STANDS HEAT BETTER THAN RED LEAD.

To the Public.
I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORE," which was very grey, to its original dark color, and the hue appeared to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretion. It is also a beautiful hair-dressing, and promotes the growth of the hair. I purchased the first bottle from Mr. Garriques, druggist, Tenth and Center, who can also testify my hair was very grey when I commenced its use.

Mrs. MILLER, No. 730 N. Ninth st., Phila.
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORE AND DRESSING"
Only 50 cents a bottle. Six bottles, \$2.50. Sold by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 Sixth st., Philadelphia, and A. D. BUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg.
[Jan. 12.]

Surgeon General Hammond.

The commission appointed to examine into the charges against Surgeon General Hammond (ex-Governor Hammond) is at its head) has already found enough facts to ruin the reputation of any man. Incontrovertible evidence of fraud has already been presented to the commission. One of the most astounding acts of Dr. Hammond is his purchase of medicinal liquors and wines for the Army. An analysis has been made of a pint of whiskey that the Doctor purchased for the sick and wounded soldiers of the army. There are several grains of poisonous matter to the pint. Much of it is iron, which is used by the manufacturers of cheap whiskey to modify the vitriol that gives "body" to the vile compound. Even if it be alleged that Dr. Hammond was ignorant of these facts it follows that he was grossly negligent of his business, which was to procure the very best medicinal supplies for the army.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.
Superior Flour.....\$5 00 to 6 50
Red Wheat.....1 25 to 1 40
White Wheat.....1 25 to 1 50
Corn.....50
Rye.....1 25 to 1 35
Rye Flour.....6 50
Blackhead Meal.....75
Blackhead Meal.....3 00
Clover Seed.....2 75 to 3 50
Timothy Seed.....2 75 to 3 50
Flax Seed.....2 50
Hops.....1 00
Oats.....75
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....12 00
Do, per bag.....1 46
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 1 50
BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.
Flour.....\$5 75 to 6 50
Wheat.....1 50 to 1 65
Rye.....1 40 to 1 45
Corn.....1 15 to 1 18
Oats.....80 to 90
Clover Seed.....2 75 to 3 50
Timothy Seed.....2 75 to 3 50
Flax Seed.....2 50
Hops.....1 00
Oats.....75
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....12 00
Do, per bag.....1 46
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 1 50

Married.

On Tuesday the 23d ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran parsonage, Abbotstown, by the Rev. Dr. Bauer, Mr. JOHN J. BURKARD, to Miss ADA M. WERTZ, both of Heidelberg township, York county.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Samuel Langmeier, Mr. D. F. LAUMAN, of Illinois, to Miss ANNA E. KRENG, of Reading township, Adams county, Pa.

Died.

At Abbotstown, on the 21st ult., DANIEL GRISWOLD, aged 72 years and 7 months. "An honest man is the noblest work of God." On Monday week, Mr. DANIEL POLLEY, of Cumberland township, aged 73 years.

On the 23rd of Feb., in Mendallen township, Mr. HENRY K. REX, aged 16 years and 6 months.

On the 19th ult., at St. Louis, Mo., of consumption, L. LEE BAXON, in the 23rd year of his age.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of G. S. SWAYNE & CO. are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

CODEN & CULP.

March 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKIN DISEASES, TETTER, ITCH, Eruptions,

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

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DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

United States Internal Revenue.

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.
THE attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.
By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to paying license.
Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.
Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.
Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the third day of June.
The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessor for each Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May.
ROBERT G. HARPER,
U. S. Assessor 16th District, Pa.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1864.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

51 VESLEY STREET, NEW YORK.

SINCE its organization, has created a new era in the history of selling TEAS in this country. All our Teas are selected by a Professional Tea-taster, expressly and exclusively for us, and we never charge over Two Cents (2 Cents) per pound above cost for original packages.

We have but One Price to every one for each quality, and that price is always marked on each sample package at our store in plain figures.

We issue a Monthly Price List of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order it. It contains a full assortment selected for every locality in the United States, South America, and the West Indies. In this list each kind is divided into Four Classes or qualities, namely: Choice, High Grade, Fine, and Common, and every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the whole tea trade.

We guarantee to sell all our Teas in original packages at not over Two Cents per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous prices.

Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyer came himself, giving true weights and measures, and always guaranteeing everything; and, regardless of quality, we make us to do all we promise. Every dealer can order his tea direct from the Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York, can Return Tea bought of us if they are not cheaper than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain, within fourteen days, and have the money refunded to them. Those who are over Five Hundred miles can have thirty days, and the same privileges extended to them.

Besides these advantages the Company will pay All Expenses, both ways, if the Teas are returned.

GRANT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
March 8.—Jm. 31 Vesley St., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes.

6th Division, (Adams county) 16th Collection District, Penna.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this District having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufactures, Licenses, Income, or any article or occupation specified in the Excise law, are required to make payment at my office, in the borough of Gettysburg, on or before Monday the 21st day of March inst.

P E N A L T I E S.

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes, on or before the 21st day of March, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum, addition to the amount thereof, and costs, as provided in the 19th section of the Excise law, of July, 1862.

All persons who shall in like manner fail to take care to have completed, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of three times the amount of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but government funds will be received.
JOHN L. TATE,
Deputy Collector 16th Dist. Pa.
March 1.—31.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 28th of MARCH, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

13. The first and final account of Theodore Pflieger, Administrator of John Pflieger, dec'd.
14. The first and final account of Michael Schwartz, and Henry Schwartz, Executors of Jacob Schwartz, deceased.
15. The first and final account of Jacob Helling, Testamentary Trustee of the bequest to Sarah Heller, under the will of Valentine Helling, late of Reading township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of Henry Wolf, Guardian of Elizabeth Fried, deceased.
17. The first and final account of Jacob Helling, Administrator of the estate of William F. Auer, deceased.
18. The second account of James R. Marshall and John Muschman, Administrators of Maxwell Shields, deceased.
19. The account of Nancy Laughman, Administratrix of Jacob Laughman, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Emanuel Harner, Administrator of Joseph Harner, dec'd.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 29, 1864.

LAW SCHOOL

AT HARVARD COLLEGE, 1864.

TWO TERMS of Nineteen Weeks each, commencing March 7th and September 5th.

For Catalogue and Circular address

JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor.

Cambridge, Mass., March 1.—31.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of R. McDuffy, Esq., Sequelator of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, on his third account, will sit for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 22d of March, inst. All persons holding bonds of said Gettysburg Railroad Company, who have not presented them to the Auditor at any of his previous sittings, will do so immediately.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

March 1.

A LARGE supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale at

CODRUM & GILLESPIE'S

Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 15.

Dec. 15.

Dec. 15.

Dec. 15.

Dec. 15.

Dec. 15.

SPLENDID NEW BOOKS,

JUST ISSUED BY
CARLTON, PUBLISHER, N. YORK.
PECULIAR.
Epes Sargent's great Novel, concerning which there has been much talk and speculation, perhaps, than about any other book issued for years. The thrilling and extraordinary facts with which the author has become acquainted, have been thrown into a plot and story so startlingly bold, and yet so truthful, so tender and so gentle, that every reader who begins it must be fascinated with its unalloyed interest. It is selling like wild-fire. Price \$1.50.
KIMBALL'S WORKS.
Embracing his capital new novel, "Was he Successful," one of the best fictions of the season. Price \$1.50.
Was he Successful, Saint Legon, Undercurrents, In the Tropics, Student Life Abroad.
RENNAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.
A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation are so great concerning its subject and author, that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. It has been extravagantly praised, and extravagantly censured; but its most severe critics do not deny the wonderful power, brilliancy, and ability displayed upon every page of the book. Price \$1.50.
DR. CUMMING'S WORKS.
Embracing his new work "The Great Consumption," which is attracting so much attention in England. Price \$1.00.
The Great Preparation, The Great Consumption.
LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS.
By T. S. Arthur. The popularity and interest about this delightful new work, by Mr. Arthur, are steadily increasing. It is one of the pleasantest of recent publications, and will find its way into thousands and thousands of families, where domestic stories of a pure and unexceptionable influence are welcomed. Price \$1.25.
NOVELS BY AUTHOR "RUTLEDGE."
Embracing the splendid new novel "Frank Warrington," which is selling so rapidly. Price \$1.50.
Rutledge, The Sutherland, Frank Warrington, Louis.
VICTOR HUGO—A LIFE.
One of the most charming and entrancing volumes that has ever issued from the French Press. French, dramatic, graphic, and lively. It abounds with the same delightful interest that made "Les Miserables" so wonderfully attractive. No reader of that marvellous volume can remain satisfied without its companion, "The Story of Victor Hugo's Life." One handsome 8vo. cloth bound. Price \$1.25.
MRS. HOLMES' NOVELS.
Embracing her charming new novel "Marian Grey," which is so popular throughout the country. Price \$1.25.
Marian Grey, Lena Rivers, Meadow Brook, Cousin Maude.
THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.
A Second Series of a very interesting and curious book, by W. L. Barker, Clerk, Reminiscences, anecdotes, wit, humor, lively personal sketches, private and public gossip about the old and great merchants of New York City—a little bit of everything and not too much of anything. The first volume had an immense sale last year, and the Second Series is now ready. One elegant cloth bound volume. Price \$1.50.
A. S. ROSE'S EXCELLENT NOVELS.
Embracing his last capital work "Like and Unlike," Price \$1.25.
A Long Look Ahead, I've Been Thinking, True to the Last, The Star and the Cloud, How Could It Help It, Like and Unlike, To Love and to be Loved, Time and Tide.
THE ART OF CONVERSATION.
With directions for Self Culture. * * A book of information, amusement, and instruction. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. Price \$1.25.
TALES FROM THE OPERAS.
A fascinating little volume of Novelettes based upon the most celebrated and familiar Operas—giving the plot of each opera in the agreeable form of an interesting and attractive story. Price \$1.00.
THE HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.
A Hand-book for Ladies and Gentlemen; with hints and a necedus concerning nice points of taste, good manners, and the art of making oneself agreeable. Reprinted from the London edition, which is the best and most entertaining book on the subject ever published. 12mo, cloth bound. Price \$1.50.
REULAH.
By Miss Augusta Evans. One of the very best American novels ever published. Its sale increases day by day, and already 30,000 copies have been sold. Price \$1.50.
VERDANT GREEN.
The popular, rollicking, humorous story of College Life in Oxford University, England, with nearly 200 comic illustrations. Reprinted from the London edition. A book overflowing with wit, anecdote, and ludicrous adventure. Price \$1.25.
* * *
* * These books are sold by all first class bookellers, and will be carefully sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, March 8. No. 413 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale upon the premises on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of MARCH inst, the Real Estate of DEBORAH LUTHERMAN, deceased, consisting of a

TRACT OF LAND, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Pop and sister, Samuel S. McNair, heirs of Dennis McFadden, deceased, and Elizabeth Stockslager, containing 33 ACRES and 158 PERCHES of Land, the improvements consisting of a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, Log Barn with sheds around it, Hog-house, a well of never failing water, with a pump in it near the door, a young Orchard, with choice fruit and trees near the house. The property is situate about one mile east of Moritz's Tavern, on the road leading from Fairfield to Taneytown.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT, Executor.

By the Court—J. F. FISK, Clerk.

March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at Diehl's Tannery, about 11 miles west of Gettysburg, the following property belonging to the estate of ATKINSON MCGILVER, deceased, containing two tracts of land as follows:

No. 1. A Tract of Timber Land, containing 52 Acres, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Pflieger and others.

No. 2. A Tract of Timber Land, containing 53 Acres, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Daywalt, John Nary, George Hays and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. H. MCGILVER, Executor.

Feb. 23.—41*

PUBLIC SALE.

THE following desirable Property will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY the 19th of MARCH next, viz:

NO. 1. A TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling House,

with a large two-story Brick Back Building, and a vacant lot adjoining it, in which is a well of excellent water, situated on Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, and well known as the "Old Dietrich Tavern Stand."

NO. 2. A LOT OF GROUND, at the corner of Washington street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, fronting on the Railroad 180 feet, with a large BRICK BARN, occupied as a Hay-packing Warehouse; also, a never failing well of water thereon, and being the best stand for business connected with the Railroad in the town.

These properties are desirable and worthy the attention of business men and speculators; they will be sold for whatever price they will bring without reservation.

Terms of sale will be liberal, and will be made known on the day.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC R. SMITH.

Feb. 23.—1ds.

Valuable Personal Property

A PUBLIC SALE—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 17th and 18th, the subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will expose to Public Sale, at his residence in Montgomery township, Adams county, three-fourths of a mile south of the Two Taverns, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

4 Horses, one Mare with foal, 10 head of Horn Cattle, 6 Milch Cows, four of which will be fresh by the day of sale, 12 head of Sheep, 1000 lbs. of Hops, 1 head Sow, 3 weaners, 1 head 4 horses on narrow-track, and one 1 horse do., Rockaway buggy, and 2 sets of harness, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, 2 Line Boxes, Threshing Machine, Hussey's Reaper, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, Cutting-box, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, Digging Iron, Horse Rake, Plows, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Shovel Harrow, Sleigh, Sled, Log Chains, Fifth Chain, 4 sets of Spindlers, Butt Ropes, 3 sets of Great Chains, Hay Chains, Corn-churns, Wagon Gears, Plow Gears, Belts, Saddles, Side-saddle, Grindstone, Wheelbarrow, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Clover seed, Timothy seed, Flax seed, by the bushel, Hay by the ton, lot of Bags, Barrels, Tubs, Meat-vessels, Iron Kettle, Copper Kettle, Axes, Broad-axes, Augers, Chisels, Plane, Iron, Cross-cut Saw, Sausage-grinder and stuffer, Lard-press, Bacon, Lard and Tallow by the pound; also household &c.

LIST OF PAUPERS remaining in the Almshouse of Adams county, on the 1st day of January, 1864.

Male, 69
Females, 17
Children, 17
Colored, 6
Total, 118
Transient Paupers, 815
PRODUCT OF FARM FOR 1863.

Wheat, bushels, 340
Rye, 12
Oats, 421
Corn, bushels in ears, 850
Beets, 10
Potatoes, 150
Lands of Corn Fodder, 14
Tons of Hay, 30
Heads of Cabbage, 1600
Pounds of Pork, 3200

JACOB CULP, Steward.

March 1.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER,

Stores, Tin-ware, Hollow-ware, &c.

Also, Shuttles, Blinds, Sash etc.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets,



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, March 8, 1864.

The Choice of the People for President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Col. SPOVE, of this county, who has been acting as a Brigade Quarter Master in the Army of the Potomac, has been promoted to be Quarter Master of a Division.

The following members of Capt. A. J. Smith's company, 87th Regt., have re-enlisted, and have themselves accreted to Conowingo township: Corp. Wm. D. Holtzworth, Wm. McGinnis, Reuben Jacobs, Samuel Fisher, Basil Little, John E. Snyder, D. P. Riegel, Jacob Rice, Wm. Sheads—all from Adams county; Henry H. Smith, J. A. Zecher, and Amos Burke, from Cumberland county.

The quota for Conowingo (16) was filled out of the 87th Regt. They paid a bounty of \$170.

Mr. SAMUEL HERBERT, as Executor, has sold the property of Mrs. CATHARINE HERBERT, at the West end of Chambersburg street, to Mr. DAVID WARREN, for \$750 cash.

Dr. ST. CLAIR, the Union candidate for State Senator from the Armstrong and Indian districts, in the room of Mr. White, now in Libby prison, was elected to fill the vacancy by a majority of 1894. He arrived at Harrisburg on the 29th ult., and on the 1st inst. was qualified, and took his seat in the Senate. This gives us the majority of one, and puts a stop to the disorganizing acts of the Copperhead Senators, who have until now checked every attempt to legislate. The officers of the Senate were then elected—George W. Hanauer, Clerk, with Union men for all the other offices. The Opposition Senators have been thwarted in their action; but they are still very perverse, and keep all the time a "biting of the file." Every obstacle they can throw in the way of transaction of business is resorted to, such as calling the yeas and nays on every trivial motion; but they will soon get tired of that kind of work, and will have to come back, if they can, to honest legislation.

Hanover Railroad.

There has been so much complaint of the action of this part of the communication between Gettysburg and the great thoroughfare, (N. Central), by which it is connected with the whole country, and the almost daily annoyance that travellers meet with in travel over it, that public attention has been called to try and find a remedy. They appear to stand upon their dignity and their independence so stiffly, that kind representations have no effect. A sterner notice is now in progress—whether efficient or not, time must determine. A bill was introduced a few days since in the House of Representatives of this State, by Mr. Kline, of Berks county, which, if corporations (who have made so much money from the immense travel to our town as to render them clear of debt) can feel at all, must have an effect upon their action.

The Sheet Picture of the Proclamation of Freedom.

The first week in January, 1863, and within five days after the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued by the President of the United States, Mr. A. Kidder, formerly of Chicago, now of New York, commenced illustrating it in an elaborate and artistic manner, so that from a blank sheet of paper there appears a beautiful picture of the Emancipation Proclamation, done exclusively with a pen. When finished it was enclosed in a heavy ornamental and costly gilt frame, exhibited for a day or two in an office window, around which crowds of citizens thronged to look at this work of art, which called forth their highest admiration, and in which they took a noble and ennobling pride, that such a meritorious work of art should hail from the resident State of the Honorable President of the United States. This picture was duly forwarded to and received by the President of the United States. The tardy success of the war retarded, until the success in East Tennessee, the engraving of the picture.

Mr. E. M. MERRITT has been appointed Agent for Adams County, and has the picture for sale at his news Store in this place. He desires to appoint sub-agents in every township in the county.

The United States Senate on Thursday, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and of the Governors and Legislatures of several States, adopted the House joint resolution extending the time for the payment of the United States bounty to re-enlisting veterans and new volunteers until the first of April. The President at once approved of this resolution, and the draft will be postponed, probably entirely abandoned, as the prospect for raising the entire quotas of the different States by means of bounties, is said to be very encouraging.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn, who were sentenced to death by the Rebel authorities at Richmond, in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. Burnside, have been exchanged.

Major Gen. Grant Appointed Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President, by message, informed the House today that he had approved the bill recently introduced by the grade of Lieutenant General, and shortly after the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Grant for that position.

The nomination of Major General Grant for lieutenant general, which was sent to the Senate to-day, was referred to the military committee, according to the usage in affairs relating to the army; and it has since been unanimously confirmed.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to the President urging the postponement of the draft and the continuation of hostilities until the 10th of April. Since the first of February about twenty thousand volunteers have been enlisted in Pennsylvania, in addition to veterans in the field who have re-enlisted. All the members of the Legislature, irrespective of party, have endorsed a copy of this letter with their signatures, and forwarded the same to the United States Senate, commending its suggestions to the attention and action of that body.

A despatch from Port Hudson states that the Free State ticket in Louisiana was carried by a majority for Governor Ithurbu of three thousand out of a vote of eight thousand, and that the rejoicing at the result is general. Louisiana is therefore declared by this vote a Free State.

When the nomination of President Lincoln four years ago, gave success to the party that made him its standard-bearer, it was the bitterest taunt against its creed that it was a sectional organization. There can be no such objection now. Then the move against slavery was weak and feeble in the border States. Now the proud shout of freedom swells into a fuller, clearer, more powerful voice. The voice of Maryland is echoed back to the Pennsylvania lines. The party which carried Abraham Lincoln into the Presidential chair before, and which will carry him there again, will be stronger by the united vote of Maryland this coming fall.

The good work goes on. Step by step the land is learning wisdom. Little by little we will go on from honor to honor, until Columbia's diadem will be radiant with newer and brighter glory than ever adorned it before. Where Maryland stands the whole border land will soon be. She is only a pioneer yet, but the rest will follow. The brightness of noonday will shine through the mist of morning which now envelops the land, and the freedom of the North will be like the freedom of the border and the freedom of the South.

The effect of the President's Amnesty Proclamation is playing the mischief with the rebel armies west of the Mississippi, and especially among Missourians, who are in the rebel service. The latter class of rebel soldiers are flocking to our lines in large numbers, and the deserters even embrace a large number of commissioned officers.

The Paris Press, in an article upon the American war, in which it arrives at the conclusion that the South is nearly ready to abandon the struggle, thus speaks of Gen. Grant—"Grant is the American Massena, the beloved child of victory, who has never met with a reverse, but who is as vigilant and indefatigable as if he had but one to fear. Alone he is able to resist the three armies of the Confederation."

The President has directed that the sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment, during the war, at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

National Banks.

There are two hundred and seventy-eight National Banks organized, with a capital of \$33,000,000. Eight million dollars of the new National currency in the lives and tens have been issued to one hundred and seventy-eight banks, bringing the issue up to the 1st of January, since which time the other one hundred banks have been organized. The Comptroller is being rapidly supplied with notes, and the other banks will soon receive their portion. The plates for the new notes, (twenties, fifties and hundreds) are in hand, and these will be printed and issued soon.

The Washington Republican states that a letter regarding the Florida reverse, from Major John Hay, has been received, from which it appears that our total loss in killed and wounded was eight hundred, instead of twelve hundred. Gen. Seymour acted contrary to orders, or at least without orders, in pushing his advance so far, and upon him the responsibility for the disaster mainly rests.

Gen. Wool has written a letter to the secretary of the Albany Bazaar, in which he gives his plan for the defeat and crushing of the rebellion during the ensuing campaign. He would have 250,000 men under Grant, and as many more under Meade, moving upon the enemy at once and with irresistible power. Thus, placed between the upper and nether grinders, the rebellion would be effectually crushed.

Colonel Goward, an American, has leased 50,000 acres of land in Russia, to carry on explorations for coal oil similar to that of Pennsylvania.

Amendments to the Constitution.

On Friday last, in the Senate of this State, the joint resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, one of which is to allow soldiers to vote when in the military service of the country, were passed to a third reading, 18 to 10.

A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION VIII. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION IX. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of the Commonwealth.

The joint resolution of Congress conferring the payment of bounties until the 1st of April, has been signed by the President, and is a law. It is generally believed, that no draft will be necessary, from the exertions in the different States to raise their quotas by volunteers. This action is wise and judicious, will greatly promote the public welfare, and strengthen the military force more quickly and effectually than could be accomplished in any other mode.

The great undertaking to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is revived, and the steamer Great Eastern has been chartered to lay the Cable in the summer of 1865.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. church was in session at Altoona, Blair county, last week. Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, opened the Conference, and Rev. J. H. C. Dush was elected Secretary. On his motion, the American flag was suspended in front of the Church.

The case of C. K. Sunwalt came up for trial, and a committee of 15 was appointed to compose the Court—of which C. B. Tippet is president.

The dwelling house of Mr. H. Oderman, residing near Greenfield Mills, Frederick county, Md., was fired by an incendiary on Thursday night week, and entirely destroyed, together with all his out-buildings. His family fortunately escaped unhurt.

Besides the loss of a nice comfortable home, \$1825 in U. S. currency were consumed, making his total loss \$10,000, with only \$502 insurance. This is truly a sad blow to Mr. Oderman and family, having lost all his worldly goods, and at a time when their feelings were still harrowed up by the premature death of their son who was killed a short time ago.

The rebel steamer Scotia, which was running the blockade from Wilmington, N. C., on the 1st inst., was captured by the Connecticut. She had 108 bales of cotton on board. The Scotia was purchased and sent out from Glasgow in 1863.

A letter received from Gen. Grant's army says that nine tenths of the men composing it are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and will vote for him if they have the opportunity. On the 22d of February votes were taken in several brigades and divisions, and out of nearly thirteen thousand ballots polled only five hundred and eighty-two were cast against him.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have been for some days engaged in taking testimony concerning the Battle of Gettysburg. Generals Sickles and Doubleday and others have been before them, and some singular statements have been made. Senator Wilkinson's said upon General Meade was based upon facts elicited by his committee. General Meade will no doubt be offered an opportunity to explain the charges made against him by these other officers. The committee had a long consultation with the President on Thursday afternoon.

The Antietam Battle-field.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The following is from the American of this morning: "In the Maryland Senate yesterday, the committee on the Antietam battle field reported in favor of the purchase of twenty acres of the battlefield, and jointly with the State of New York, which agrees to bear half of the expense, to re-inter therein the remains of the soldiers of the Union, who fell in the battle. They also propose the purchase of three acres upon South Mountain, upon which to erect a monument to General Reno."

MORE REBELS.—Three hundred and fifty-eight rebel prisoners, and sixty-five guards, passed through Harrisburg Thursday afternoon, en route for Fort Delaware. They hailed from the West. About four hundred prisoners have passed through here this week.

Mr. Lincoln in Pennsylvania.

We undertook, some time since, to make a list of the papers in the State of Pennsylvania, that had either placed the name of Mr. Lincoln at the head of their editorial columns, as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, or that had declared emphatically in favor of his re-nomination. After making a record of two thirds of the loyal papers, we ceased for the action of the other third of our loyal contemporaries, and now we have the satisfaction to announce every journal in the Commonwealth, faithfully supporting the policy of the Administration in the effort to crush rebellion, faithfully advocating the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Added to this fact, there are newspapers which have always occupied neutral positions in reference to nominations, acting independent also, after parties had made their choice of candidates which now heartily endorse the movement of the people in favor of Mr. Lincoln, taking the broad view that his re-nomination is essential to the final overthrow of the rebellion and the complete safety of the Government.

It is not to be supposed that the unanimity of the press is altogether the result of the personal preferences of these journalists. Newspapers are but the reflex of public sentiment, and when they seemingly lead the people, are actually being led by the people themselves. This is the fact in relation to the unanimity of the loyal Pennsylvania press in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. As if by inspiration, the masses of the people were unanimous on this subject—county after county recording itself in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election—organization after organization avowing its faith in his administration—until the enthusiasm in his favor has become a power which it is dangerous to resist and popular to acknowledge. Never, before in the history of the country, since Jackson elicited the homage and the confidence of the American people, did popular favor run higher and stronger for any man than it now does for Abraham Lincoln. He has earned, by the purity of his private career and the patriotism of his public career, the confidence of the American people. And out of this confidence must spring that success which is to ensure the regeneration of the nation.—Ed.

Relief for the Cherokee Indians.

The Cherokee Indians have a honorable record. They formed the first Union League; they have enlisted, in large numbers, in our armies; they have voluntarily emancipated their slaves. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. W. P. Dole, has borne earnest testimony to their services and sufferings for the Union, and we know that the Cherokees have been twice driven from their homes by rebel invasions, and are now, with their freedmen, starting on the banks of Grand river. Throughout the winter they have endured the severest cold known in that part of the country for many years, wretchedly clothed, poorly fed, and without protection from the violence of rebel marauders. Still the Cherokees have remained faithful to the cause. They have never given up. Their young men have fought the rebels stubbornly; the nation has, in fact, been half forgotten, a forlorn hope, exposed to all the miseries of war, without the reward of its glories, and cut off, by distance and ignorance, from the sympathies of the loyal States.

The Cherokee Indians deserve all the aid we can give; and we are sure that when their noble patriotism is known their sufferings will be promptly relieved—if possible, ended.

The great raid of General Kilpatrick has terminated with his arrival within General Butler's lines on the Peninsula. He failed in the effort to penetrate into Richmond. As we had no high expectations of such a result, we are not disappointed. Though he did not succeed in his main purpose, General Kilpatrick did a vast amount of damage to the enemy, destroying their railroad communications, and also the canal and mills on the James river and brought off his command without serious damage. His loss is less than one hundred and fifty, but we have to regret that among the numbers are Colonel Dahlgren (son of the Admiral), Litchfield and Cook. The two first named are supposed to be prisoners.

LANCASTER COUNTY STEERS.

Two universally large steers, born in Lancaster county, of this State, and fed by Mr. Levi W. Giff of Bareville, were recently brought to Philadelphia and slaughtered. They were called Lincoln and Hamilton. The former was of a red color. His live weight was 2,710 pounds; dressed weight, 1,800 pounds. The latter was of a white color. His live weight was 2,555 pounds, and dressed weight 1,590 pounds.

A young Rhoda Islander gives the following reasons for re-enlisting: "First, I am young; second, I am able-bodied; third, I am in good health; fourth, the country needs me; and, fifth, my mother would not be proud of her son, should he re-enlist now in the holy cause for which she has already sacrificed so much."

Brutal Murder of Negro Soldiers.

CAIRO, March 2.—While the steamer Pringle was on a foraging expedition to Johnson's plantation, Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Miss., on the 14th, a band of sixty well mounted guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the First Mississippi Infantry, (colored,) who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, captured and disarmed them, and before assistance could be rendered, all were killed or mortally wounded except two, who feigned death. Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, others were shot through the head, while on their knees begging for quarter. The guerrillas escaped without losing a man, and when the foraging party returned to Vicksburg four hundred guerrillas, of which the murderers were a part, were reported by the citizens to be camped a short distance back in the country.

Great Fire in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The Golden State has arrived from Panama. The entire business portion of Downieville, Sierra county, was burned last night. The fire commenced in the centre of the town, and spread with such rapidity that little property was saved. The loss is about \$200,000, on which there is very little insurance. The contents of several cellars which were believed to be fire-proof were destroyed. But three large buildings remain in the business part of the town. Both newspaper establishments were consumed.

OLD BUCK'S MEANNESS.—The Lancaster Examiner relates the following incident of old Buck's parsimony and meanness:

We understand that when the committee appointed by the citizens of Lancaster township to collect funds for a local bounty waited upon ex-president Buchanan, they were received very coolly and cavalierly. "The old public functionary" when asked to subscribe, said he did not think it right to raise volunteers in that way; that it was the duty of every young man to serve his country, and he should volunteer his services; that when he was a young man he did so and he rushed to Baltimore, but that he would hold the matter under advisement, and the committee could call again. The committee (his own immediate neighbors) left with extreme disgust at this unpatriotic and miserly dodge of the old traitor. Afterwards, when they were told by an ignorant worshipper of Buchanan that if they would call he would subscribe, the offer was indignantly rejected. Poorer but better men than the old duffer of Wheatland had raised the amount necessary, and his money, drawn from the treasury of a government he had done his best to destroy, was considerably and righteously refused.

The sympathizers with the South talk a great deal about the Union men being in favor of negro equality, amalgamation, &c. Cox, of Ohio, made a speech in Congress the other day, rehearsing and repeating these charges. Judge Kelly replied to him and proceeded to show where amalgamation had been really at work, namely, in the South, where slavery gives the master entire control over his "chattel." Judge Kelly referred to the statistics which will appear in the forth-coming census reports, which will show that a large portion of the slaves in the South were mulattoes, quadroons and octaroons, the ratio in some States being even seventy-five per cent. No fair man will question the fact that slavery is the strongest prop of amalgamation.

A POWERFUL ALLY IN BEHALF OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—The Catholic Telegraph, the official organ of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, in closing a strong and earnest editorial against the continuance of the institution of Southern slavery, says that "the absolute necessity for its extinction before anything can be accomplished for the repose of the nation, has taken hold of the minds and hearts of the people, and any attempt to retard the popular will must end in disaster," that "we are particularly pleased with the change which has taken place in the sentiment of Catholics on this subject," that party prejudice is giving way under the pressure of public opinion, and finally, says the Telegraph, "we hope the day is near when a clause in the Constitution will proclaim liberty to all men within the limits of the United States."

There was a "bazaar" in Rochester, New York, recently held by the ladies of that city, one of whom wrote to General Grant for a lock of his hair, to be set and sold in the fair. The General, of course, acceded to the request, and expressed his satisfaction, in view of the demand, that his stock of hair is so abundant as it is, though admitting that "time, or some other cause, is beginning to interpose, here and there, a reminder that winters have passed." He replied that he could not find it in his heart to refuse such a request even though, by granting it, he exposes the fact to the ladies of Rochester that he is "no longer a boy." We hope the ladies won't follow the hint of his Rochester correspondent now, and cut all the hair off the hero's head.

THE UNPRECEDENTED COLD.—The intense cold of this winter has penetrated everywhere. The unprecedented low temperature in Italy has already been noted. Heavy falls of snow have occurred in the south of France, and the following announcement comes from Suez:

The severity of the weather has been experienced even at Suez, where the utmost moderation prevailed in consequence of the discovery of ice—a phenomenon previously unheard of on the borders of the Red Sea.

AN UNPLEASANT SEQUEL TO A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Samuel W. Day, who was convicted of sending a false marriage notice to this paper, was sentenced at Taunton last week to pay a fine of \$25 and costs of prosecution. Another complaint for sending a similar notice to the Taunton Gazette was laid on file.—Boston Journal.

A few similar instances of punishment in this State would have an excellent effect. If there be no law to punish such "practical jokes," one should be at once enacted.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—All intelligence from England adds confirmation of Queen Victoria's friendship for the free States of the Union. A London correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that it has been her influence which has brought the British government to a more friendly disposition towards the Union. England is fortunate in having a Queen with deep religious convictions, and America is fortunate in the fact that those convictions are of so Christian a character as to influence the holder of them to a detestation of the horrible crimes embraced in American slavery.

AN UNFORTUNATE GENERAL.—Gen. Seymour, who commanded the Federal troops in the recent reverse in Florida, like-wise managed the desperate, bloody and unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner before it was captured. (It is reported to be a brave and accomplished officer, but ill-fortune seems to follow all his enterprises.)

A married lady in Boston has been one of the largest army contractors of the war. The total amount of her contract is said to be about two millions of dollars. She has made a good deal of money.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

SENECA, Mo., March 2.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in the Missouri Hotel, and spread so rapidly that many inmates escaped only by jumping from the windows. Five persons are known to have been killed, among them the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the hotel, T. W. Grassham. Several buildings west and one whole block east of the hotel were consumed. Loss estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is but little insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that First Lieutenant Sedamora, one of those that escaped from the Libby Prison with Colonel Straight and party, came into our lines last night, having been on the way nineteen days. He had intended to proceed by the way of Gordonsville towards the Ohio river, thinking his chances of getting away in that direction better than by the Peninsula, as he felt certain of being captured if he had gone in the latter direction. After travelling thirty-five miles, his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud-hole, as he terms it, for nine days, a negro taking care of him and becoming his companion when he resumed his journey. At another time he had to lie concealed three days, but finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night, which river he crossed, passing the pickets within a few paces.

Lieutenant Sedamora says he saw no troops near Richmond, nor did he find any white adult male inhabitants on his route through the country. There were none but women, children, and negroes. He represents General Lee's army as being pretty strong, but no signs of activity were visible. He was captured near Rome, Georgia, and has been ten months in the Libby Prison.

In reference to the bill introduced by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly into Congress for the encouragement and protection of emigration, an editorial in the Washington Chronicle cites Mr. Donnelly as a type of the progressive spirit of the young manhood of America:—"Born, we believe, in another land, educated at Philadelphia High School, (an institution which has given some of the finest intellects to the public councils, and some of the best officers to the Union cause,) he left that city comparatively a few years ago, and settled in what was then the Territory of Minnesota. Here his industry, intelligence, and energy soon attracted attention. His love of freedom taught him that the so-called Democratic party was the veriest slave of slavery, and he co-operated with the Republicans, by whom he was first chosen Lieutenant Governor, after the new State was organized, and at the last election Representative in Congress from the St. Paul district. His course in the House shows that he is not only worthy of the confidence of his constituents, but abundantly competent to the discharge of the duties of the servants of a free and progressive people."

A MISTAKE.—Some of our exchanges announce that Isaac Fisher, a citizen of York county, Pa., tried and convicted for desertion and giving information to the enemy, sentenced to be shot, has had his sentence commuted to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. This is a mistake. Joseph Fisher, who was convicted by the same court for playing the part of spy, and giving intelligence to the enemy, and sentenced to be hanged, had his sentence commuted to above, which, no doubt, led to the mistake. Isaac Fisher is to be shot to death at Carlisle, on the 15th inst. unless his sentence be commuted before that time.—Harrisburg Call.

THIRTEEN HIGHWAYMEN FIVE.—They seem to have a "committee of vigilance" out in Idaho Territory. Recent accounts from that state that the miners had hung four highwaymen, who confessed that they belonged to a gang of eighty-three others, and acknowledged that they had robbed and killed over one hundred men. As this the miners became exasperated, and surrounding Virginia City, captured five others, who made a similar confession, and were hung on the spot. Five others were executed at Bennecko. One hundred of the committee had gone in search of others of the gang. Among those hung at Virginia City were H. Plummer, the sheriff, and Geo. Lane, and J. Gallagher, two of his deputies.

DESERTERS TRYING TO ESCAPE.—On the 24th ult. about two hundred deserters, confined in Fort Millin, cut a large hole through the wall, near the bomb-proof, and made an effort to escape. Among the first to come out was a man named Howe, who is now being tried for the murder of a drake commissaire, near Norristown, last year. Fortunately, the attempt was timely discovered. Captain Finnie, who has charge of the guard in the fort, immediately summoned his men, who fired upon the deserters, but without effect. They were all secured, and a strong guard placed over them, which will no doubt prevent a similar attempt being made in the future. The men confined at the Fort were all soldiers, who had deserted after receiving their bounty.

TRIMMING TREES.—The present is the proper time to attend to this work, before the sap begins to ascend from the roots to the trunk and limbs, and thus insure a plentiful growth of shoots and consequently an abundant foliage, which is every housekeeper knows, is a very desirable thing around one's dwelling, during the sultry months of summer. This month and April will do for preparing and planting out young trees, but the latter month is rather too late for trimming. In this section too little attention is paid to a proper time for trimming, and too many prune their trees in the latter part of April and in May, when buds are not only ready to burst, but even are open. We have found from our own limited experience that this is the month to trim grapevines, and we never knew of one thus managed not to flourish and bear abundantly.

TAKE UP LITTLE OR NO ROOM IN YOUR POCKET.—We never have known so much virtue in so small space. We speak of Bryan's Piousness Wafers, sold by A. D. Buehler. It is capital for a cold or severe hoarseness, as well as a cough, 25 cents a box.